Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-2-King Henry VIII-S-The Lyon's ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-In Old Kentucky. THEATRE-2-8-The Prodigal AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-A Parlor Match. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Erminie. CARNEGIE HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The Living

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-8:15-Concert. CASINO-2-8:15-The Princes Nicotine.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-The Idea.
DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Fencing Master.
DORE GALLERY-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Exhibitio EDEN MUSEE-S-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-A Woman of No Im-

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Professor's Love GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex-

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Algerian,
BARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2—8—The Woollen Stocking,
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—2—5—Vaudeville,
HOYTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A
Temperance Town. IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2-S-15-Der Vogelhaendler KOSTER & BLAL'S-2-S-Vandeville.
LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 10:39 p. m.-Toy Exposition.

Silion.

EUM THEATRE-2-8:15-An American Duchess. ONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Lohengrin-

PALMER'S THEATRE 2-8:15-1492. AR THEATRE 2-S-Zamar.
NY PASTOR'S S-Vandeville.
TTERSALL'S 55th-st. and 7th-ave. 2:30-8:15-Hagen 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-S-The Power of Gold.

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Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00; none better at any price. SCO and S11 Broadway, between 11th and 12th ste. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The ports of Rio Janeiro and Santos are said to be completely blockaded by Admiral Mello's warships, ==== Vaillant, the Anarchist told how he made the bomb which he threw in the French Chamber of Deputies; the Deputies have passed three anti-Anarchist bills; many sham bombs have been found in front of the houses of aristocrats in Paris; the French Government does not favor an international league against Anarchists. ____ The Reichstag passed the commercial treaties with Spain, Servia and Rumania, == The Pope is said to be ill; his Governor in a hole. Beyond the transmission daily audiences have been suspended. == new Italian Cabinet took the oath of office.

Congress.--The Senate not in session. House: The bill admitting was passed, and the New-Mexico Statehood bill was favorably reported from Committee of the

Domestic.-More than a score of workmen were killed by the fall of part of a bridge in course of erection across the Ohio River at Louisville. = A train on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad went through a trestle near Dunkirk, N. Y.; eleven persons were killed. The funeral of Bishop Lyman took place at Raleigh, N. C. . Mr. Thurston, the Hawallan Minister, sailed for Honolulu on the Alameda from San Francisco. === The State Board of Canvassers of 1891 will not appeal from the General Term's order requiring them to show cause in the Dutchess County case. At the Newport Torpedo Station a shell representing a submarine torpedo boat was sunk by the shock of the explosion of gun-cotton 400 feet away.

City and Suburban.-The taking of testimony in the Meyer case was ended. Navigation was made difficult and dangerous by a dense fog: ocean steamers were delayed and a ferryboat ran ashore. ____ Carpet workers made an emphatic protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. === One life was reported lost in a rapid fire on the East Side, which did damage to the extent of \$200,000; a blaze in Harlem destroyed property worth \$22,000. === The trial of the suit of Peter De Lacy against Aifred F. Walcott, the president of the Monmouth Park Association, for \$100,000, was begun. - Stocks dull, and, excepting industrial shares, devoid of features; the closing was sluggish; money on call was easy, although loans were for three

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Rain, clearing in the afternoon; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 28; average, 36%

There was an unlooked-for turn in the Meyer trial yesterday, for the case for the prisoner was not only opened, but closed. Really there was no defence offered; at any rate, no attempt was made to overthrow the strong and apparently convincing array of facts presented by the prosecution, or to impeach its witnesses. Neither the defendant nor his wife was put on the stand. All that Meyer's lawyers undertook to prove was that his victim's death might have been caused by disease, and not by the poisons found in his body. For the presence of be summed up and given to the jury on Monday. Only one verdict seems possible.

in jail yesterday, but they were plainly ng on the anxious seat until their lawyers made arrangements with the counsel for the prosecution to allow a reasonable time for an application for a stay of proceedings. They are entitled to an appeal and seem de termined to put forth every effort in their power to escape punishment. They can at least secure delay; and there will be a certain advantage in having Judge Barnard's ruling passed on by the higher courts.

The most striking feature of the fire in Thirdave, yesterday was the rapidity with which the nes spread. Had the fire broken out when furniture factory was occupied by workmen, it is almost certain, from the manner of

would have been caused. The firemen, summoned by five alarms, once more showed the result of their training and discipline, and by enormous conflagration.

The President and Secretary of State have shown no disposition to respond promptly to the Senate resolution calling for all the Hawaiian correspondence and instructions, and the Senate has adjourned until Monday. The only reason suggested for the delay is the intimation that search is being made for a dispatch of Mr. Blaine's in answer to Minister Stevens's letter of March 8, 1892. Mr. Stevens declares that he never received an answer, and there is not a particle of evidence that Mr. Blaine ever wrote one. The talk about a "missing" document of importance is therefore mere fudge. It answers as a pretext for delay, however, and delay in this business is apparently more important to the Administration than anything

The tariff revisers are not having an easy time of it, and the more they tinker with their bill the more the dissatisfaction with it in creases. The only hope they have of getting it through the House is by making it a party measure and compelling Democrats who dislike it to vote in its favor. In the Senate the measure will not be disposed of in haste. Senator Sherman promises that every effort will be made to defeat it, or at least to correct its worst features, and he does not look for its passage before April at the earliest.

NO RACKSTAIRS NEGOTIATIONS.

This winter is no time for backstairs nego tiations at Albany with Governor Flower or anybody else. The duty of the Legislature is plain and its task is not hard. There is no demand or occasion for the arts of flexible and adroit politicians. Republicans have been put in control of both branches for the simple pur pose of doing in a perfectly open and straightforward way what the voters showed last No vember that they wanted to have done. For this no diplomatists, no strategists and no mapoeuvring for position are required. The moment the members are called to order the majority will hold the only position that they will need to occupy, and it will be their send to Mr. Flower a single bill which an honest and intelligent Governor can hesitate to They have received their instructions sign. from the people, and when they have obeyed them their responsibility will end. If Governor Flower does his duty he will share the credit. If he prefers to monopolize the odium, so much the worse for him and his adherents. There is no room for doubt about this matter

and there will be no excuse for a blunder. The Democratic party has created conditions which the Republican party has been ordered to re verse. The spolls of a profligate despotism were the end in view, and fraudulent elections were the means adopted. No partisan consideration suggests or qualifies the duty of destroying, root and branch, this detestable growth. A popular majority composed of all parties has assigned the task to a Republican majority in the Legislature. It must be taken up at once and finished promptly. There is no need to ask what Governor Flower thinks or intends to do about it, and Republicans will perform a useful service if they keep their eyes wide open and spot forthwith any colleague who goes to the Governor with questions and comes back with hints. That sort of backstairs communication has done much harm in the past. If those who have taken part in it be Hove that it has ever done any good they are welcome to their opinion. There is certainly no conceivable justification for it this year, any more than there is for sly tricks to put the to his hands of honest measures for the common welfare, and the natural civilities of social intercourse, Republican legislators need to have no dealings with Mr. Flower.

We have specified some details of the work necessary to be done at the coming session. They include a non-partisan Police Board in this city, an equal division of election inspectors throughout the State, a blanket ballot, and the abolition of the Excise system which enables a political machine to blackmail the liquor interest. When the Legislature has sent bills to accomplish these and some other kindred objects to the Governor, and made suitable provision for an efficient and economical administration of the State's business, it can adjourn without misgivings as to the past or the future. If the Governor chooses to get in the the date and the corpse will be ready.

LAMONT'S STRATEGY.

A military correspondent comments favorably upon The Tribune's criticism of the War Department's proposal to convert a portion of the infantry into artillery. He explains why this proposition has received support from many officers of the artillery service. If two regiments of infantry are transferred to the artillery arm, the middle-aged artillery officers will be promoted immediately. That is the object aimed at rather than an increase in the effectiveness of that branch of the service. Officers between thirty and fifty, who have found the chances of promotion intolerably slow, would have a lift without delay. The transfer would be a good thing for them, but how about the young officers of artillery? They would not be benefited by the change, Promotion would be slower and slower as time went on, for they would have an increased number of lientenants to pass over before they could reach the goal of their ambition-the rank of a field officer of artillery. For this reason our correspondent is content to have the organization of the Army left as it was ordered by Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, with five regiments of artillery to ten of cavalry and twenty-five of infantry.

The unfairness of this specious scheme for hastening promotions among the older officers of a single arm of the service is apparent. Under the system of regimental promotions there are the poisons they did not account. The case will very many officers in the cavalry and infantry who have been from fourteen to twenty years in the Army without rising above the rank of lieutenant. Their grievance is as well-founded McKane and his confederates were not lodged as the complaint of the older artillery officers respecting the slowness of promotion. A reform measure has gone into effect for the benefit of the second lieutenauts so as to enable them to rise as in the Navy by lineal promotions without reference to the regiments which they were originally commissioned. The older Heutenants are not affected by this change, but are compelled to wait for promotion in their own regiments; and that is a very slow process. If the artillery officers were to be sent ahead by the conversion of two infantry regiments into their arm, the cavalry and infantry would have just cause for complaining of their

own lot. Secretary Lamont's pretext for urging this change is very shallow. He states that the benefited the entire country in a practical way

requisition upon the National Government for regular troops; and consequently that the Army in the future will be withdrawn from the inherculean efforts succeeded in preventing an terior camps and stationed on the seaboards and frontiers, where schemes of fortification will involve the strengthening of the artillery arm. This forecast of Army policy is premature, to say the least. The present condition of Secretary of War is very useful as political diplomatist in ordinary to the President, but as a military strategist he has a great deal to

PISCATORIAL REFLECTIONS. We have already adverted to the singular circumstance that issues of veracity were raised at the recent meeting in this city of Fish Com missioners and others interested in piscatorial pursuits. It is well known, of course, that no class of citizens indulge to such an extent as the persons referred to in the intellectual pastime known as "swapping lies." But under the couriesy of fishermen, which antedates by several centuries the recently abrogated "courtesy of the Senate," the custom has been from time immemorial to accept all statements regarding the size of fish or abundance of a catch, and all narratives of personal adventures with hook, line, bob, sinker, spear, harpoon, seine or scoop-net, as absolutely veracious. So much so that no man who knows a "mummychag" from accuracy of any detail of a fish story or intimate that verification by witnesses or sworn affidavits would heighten its credibility. This we understand to be an established fact. say that a statement "has a fishy smell"-for Treasury Department during the silver debate, or from the Postoffice Department concerning Civil Service Reform, or from Hoke Smith on pensions, or from Secretary Gresham on Ha vail, or from the President on the Van Alen affair, all of which were very generally se characterized-is simply to say that they stand alone far above the need of corroboration or any adventitious support.

It was consequently with a shock of surprise that our citizens read a day or two ago in the report of the proceedings of the piscatorial persons that an issue of veracity had been raised over the simple and ingenuous narrative of the Philadelphia delegate who found menhaden se thick on the Jersey coast that it was only with difficulty that he could row a boat through them. The weather-beaten fisherman who doubted the story on the strength of his fifty years' experience did not entirely forget the traditional courtesy. He would not say the gentleman lied, only that he did not tell the truth It may be said that with this qualification the ancient rule was not absolutely broken, though severely strained. Practically the same form of speech was used in the Senate during the extra session, and if anything of the "courtesy of the Senate" survives, it is due to this in genious circumlocation. The collision between the Buzzard's Bay man and the representative member, and it was an act of rashness on the part of the menhaden man to say that he didn't know what he was talking about. If once the suspicion should become rife that Mr. Cleveland associated with men who don't know what they are talking about, it might lead to the belief that he had imbibed his views of the tariff from that kind of people. That would disturb public faith in his omniscience.

In spite of the disturbance caused by these violations of the courtesy of fishermen, great good may yet come out of the discussion of piscatorial questions by recognized authorities. After Mr. Robert Roosevelt has concluded his investigations of the habits and habitat of the weakfish he will find an interesting field of inquiry in the question, where all the suckers come from that appear in "Dry Dollar" Sullivan's district just before election. Then there's the question whether the "hell-grummet" which Mr. Cleveland used for bait in the summer of 1892 was a worm or a bird or a figure of speech. Fish being classed by scienway it will be his funeral. The people will set tists as brain food, discussion of measures for fish propagation on the plains of Kansas and eral interest. Then there are all the old questions as to the extreme clamminess of the clam, the unsociability of the oyster, the close family ties of sardines and the processes by which the Democratic party became endowed with the slipperiness of the eel, the eager appetite of the shark and the superabundant cheek of the right whale. These are questions upon which light is needed

We observe that one of the ornaments of our local bench, after diligently attending the meetings of the piscatorial persons all day and far sues of veracity which had been raised that at four o'clock in the morning he was obliged to resort to a policeman to find out "where he was at." The inexperienced policeman, noticing the peculiarity of his gait, hastily reported him as intoxicated. The simple fact, we suppose, was that the judge was only illustrating a truth known to all fishermen, that there should be a reel to every rod.

THE REPEAL OF THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

Whatever may be thought of Secretary Carlisle's recommendation in favor of repealing the Sugar Bounty law by the sensible, patriotic people of this country, there can be no doubt that it will be looked upon with profound satis faction by at least one element of the community-the Sugar Trust. No law on the statute books, not even the anti-trust legislationso fong as Mr. Olney has the enforcement of it-is so offensive to the great monopoly as this provision for the payment of bounties to American sugar producers. It has been a thorn in the side of the Trust from the beginning, and every year it assumes a more menacing form toward the interests of the sugar kings. There are few things they can desire more than its

The Bounty law went into operation a little over three years ago. Some misgivings were felt and expressed at the time as to its sue cess even by those friendly to the measure, but the results that have followed its adoption have fully justified the predictions of its advocates. It has not only proven a powerful stimulus to one of the greatest industries of the South drawn capital to where it was needed most and reclaimed whole tracts of territory that have lain waste since the War; it has period of Indian warfare has practically ended that was hardly looked for when the measure

Louisiana crop has upon the price of sugar. This point has been touched lightly from time to time, but "The New-Orleans Picayune," a paper that cannot be accused of any unfriendliness toward the Administration, dwells upon it with especial emphasis in a recent issue, declaring in substance that if the Government will only keep faith with this domestic industry

the iron rule of the Trust is doomed. Were the bounty allowed to continue undisturbed," says this unwilling defender of Republican achievement, "and the beet sugar of the West, as well as our own cane industry, be permitted to develop at the rate of the last few years, it would be but a comparatively short time before the masses of the people, instead of having competition in sugar, with the attendant cheapening of prices during a few months only, would have such competition during the greater part of the year, while the bulk of the sugar consumed would be the product of home industry and labor."

In the same issue of the paper appears a suggestive contribution to the discussion of the subject from Mr. Lindley Murray Ferris, a prominent sugar-planter at Barbreck Station, who explains why the Bounty law is so offensive to the Trust. During the Louisiana sugar campaign there are several hundred independent producers in the field, most of them making, or capable of making, sugar sultable for consumption. Many of these sugars are distributed di rect from the planters and received by the jobbers without the intervention of the middlemen. To meet this competition, Mr. Ferris argues, the Trust refineries reduce the price of their sugars. When the Louisiana crop is all marketed there is but one source to draw from. the raw foreign sugars. These come to the country and pass under the control of one great corporation, able to fix the price at almost any figure. Destroy this domestic industry and what will be the result? Absolutely no competition whatever throughout the year, one gigantic concern importing, refining and selling all the sugar consumed in the entire coun "Let the unthinking voters," adds Mr. Ferris, "who are howling for cheaper sugar and a free breakfast table consider where they are most likely to get lower prices from-one great Trust or six hundred producers in their own country, who, if let alone, will in five years produce enough sugar to supply more than half of the demand in the United States, and who are to-day spending every dollar they can make in improvements which are bound to cheapen the price of sugar to the consumer. If the country wants cheap sugar let the bounty

A PROPHETIC WARNING.

Warning sometimes becomes prophecy so keen and telling that the utterers anxiously try to forget it. Hardly a month ago, November 17 its Free Trade friends which was so full of the spirit of truth that it may be read to-day with profit as a stinging rebuke of the Wilson bill. For "The Herald" then said, in its leading editorial:

erging from a period of depression which has ted it severely. Any reckless tariff legislation, my sudden or sweeping changes, would unsettle effect of this would be the return of the Republi ans to power in 1896 with overwhelming majorities Only ten days after this most sensible advice

was published the Democratic secret conclave brought forth the new tariff bill, which utterly disregarded the existing depression, and did at once unsettle industry. Within two weeks thereafter the people expressed their opinion of it with overwhelming majoritles even in New-Jersey, 25,000 in New-York, and 80,000 in Ohio. showing that in a Presidential election on that issue the Democrats would not have carried a single Northern State, Rarely has warning been followed by more swift or more complete justification. But "The Herald" went on to say:

disturb industries, upset values, demoralize bustness, close factories and throw workingmen out of employment.

The bill reported just ten days later was of such a character that it has already disturbed business everywhere, upset values of wool and cotton and their products, and of pig-iron and its products, closed wool and felt, cotton and iron, silk and glove and hat factories, and many others, caused thousands of workingmen to lose employment, and several hundred thousand to accept a large reduction of wages in order to secure any employment whatever. Again the warning passed into prophecy.

It would doubtless please "The Herald" greatly if its sound advice against exactly such a bill as the Democratic conclave produced had in the mountains of Colorado would have gen- not been fellowed so swiftly by disaster and by overwhelming public rebuke. But it has seemed good to that journal, nevertheless, to turn its back upon its own wise counsels, to dissent from the verdict of the people and to declare the Wilson bill a wise and judicious measure which ought to be passed, and thus again to emphasize the fact that the destructive forces which are driving the Democratic party on to ruin are mightler than its most capable advisers. In fact, those forces are mighty enough to make even such advisers commend and bless a measure which, but for resistless forces into the night, became so confused with the is- behind them, they would have instantly condemned. In the same article "The Herald"

Any protracted discussion or delay would, as in the case of silver repeal, prolong the suspense and have an injurious effect. It is also of importance that the law should not go into operation for from three to six months after it pr

But the Wilson bill was originally drawn to expected its passage through both houses much before that date, and now, discussion having been deferred in the House until January by the strong protest of Democrats against such "reckless legislation," it is proposed that the measure shall go into effect June 1. Probably the whole of January will be required to pass it in the House, and at the very least two months more will be required for its free discussion in the Senate, so that it is now intended to take effect within two months after the earliest date at which it can be expected to pass. In this, as in other things, the Free Trade fanatics have been deaf to wise advisers, and so powerful is the greed of importing interests and foreign manufacturers, which forces forward the party in power, that even "The Herald" itself does not now venture to hope that the bill can be defeated, reckless as it is.

The Blaine-phobists announce with loud acclaim that important papers are missing from the files of the State Department. They neglect to add that there is no evidence in their possession that Secretary Blaine ever answered the important letters which were sent by Minister Stevens. It is an easy was of assailing a great

It is announced that the Fairchild investigating commission, so-called, will officially cease to exist at the end of this week-that is to say, the members of this extraordinary body, the "fraud roll quartet," will cease to draw compensation

Its construction, that considerable loss of life and that the States are no longer likely to make was under discussion in Congress. We refer, of from the Federal Treasury at the rate of \$25 a course, to the effect that the marketing of the day. These "spies, detectives and informers" have been at work-or rather they have been on the payroll, for they have done little work to speak of-for seven or eight months, and their expenses amount to a good round sum. What is there to show for this outlay? Nothing of any value whatever.

> If McKane be wise he will discharge his lawyers and take up his abode in Raymond Street Jall while Sheriff Courtney is in office to make his stay there as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Sheriff Buttling may be less considerate.

The elevated roads nowadays seem to be running on a "go-as-you-please" schedule.

is finding practical expression in unusual ways. Thus the Boston Merchants' Association decided this year to omit its annual dinner and devote the money so saved to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Brunswick, Ga., and of the unemployed and destitute in Boston. Between \$2,000 and \$3,000 has already been sent to Brunswick, and a great number of unfortunate and sorrowful persons have been cheered and comforted by the generous act of the Boston

Maynard was repudiated by the people of New-York to the tune of 101,000 plurality for his opponent. If anything in the future can be predicted with confidence it is that Maynard will rever again be a candidate for an elective office.

Colonel Cruger's beautiful country house burned down apparently because some ignorant or careless person who was employed in the work of building it provided a first-rate opportunity for fire to catch and spread without detection. An adequate penalty for the consequences of such workmanship would meet a long-felt want.

John Y. McKane has found out that injunctions

The Ill-advised leniency of Judge Martine toward William Cody, a grogshop keeper with a political pull, will tend to encourage ruffians to commit violent assaults with the expectation that they will not be punished. Two years ago this Cody killed a neighbor by knocking him down, the fall causing a fatal fracture of the Through the efforts of Colonel John R. Fellows, Cody's counsel, the trial was put off for two years. Then Colonel Fellows pleaded for mercy to his client on the ground that Cody scandal that Colone! Fellows, who is to be District-Attorney of this county in a fortnight, should succeed in persuading a judge to permit Cody to go practically without punishment. Is that the way to discourage crime here?

Congress on the Hawaiian business will probably be: "I have made a botch of it; the job is yours." If he would only put it in just that form he might save some credit out of the

McKane's opinion that he is a "biger mar than old" Barnard has been officially revised.

proper action in consequence of the report reently made by Dr. Biggs as to the contagious character of tuberculosis. It has adopted resolutions urging the establishment of a consumptive from this disease. The importance of doing this can hardly be overestimated. Consumption numbers its victims in this city by the thousand every year, and it is now claimed that the disease is propagated by the transmission of the fected; yet nothing is done to prevent the spread of a peculiarly deadly malady. The virtues of Dr. Koch's cure for tuberculosis have not been conclusively determined, but important as is the cure of the disease, it is still more important to prevent its spread. This can be done by various precautions, one of which is the establishment of such a hospital as the Board of Health has declared necessary.

Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard University, and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, his wife, will move after Christmas into the house where Dr. A. P. Peabody lived for so many years in the college yard at Cambridge. The Misses Peabody, his daughters, are building a new house for them-

Walter Aiken, of Franklin, N. H., whose death was recently announced, was a fertile inventor. His father first conceived the idea of a cog rail for Mount Washington; but he could not interest capital in it in his early days, and the honor of the achievement later went to another. But the son assisted in building the road, and designed the locomotive used on the road. He also built the hotel at the top, and the signal service station there for the United States Government.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the New-England Society of Pennsylvania, held a few days ago, it was announced that at the annual festival, to be held on the 22d of December, ex-President Harr'son, Congressman Boutelle, of Maine and the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale would respond to toasts.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morse, a Taunton, Mass., couple, have just celebrated their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Morse, in her eighty-fourth year, is doing her own housework, and her hus-band, who is ninety-two years old, is still bright and alert.

Misses Anna and Ethel Hood, twin daughters the late General John B. Hood, of the Confederate army, will spend the winter in Baltimore, They are the eldest of the three sets of twin daughters of General Hood, and are the adopted daughters of their great-uncle by marriage, John Morris, of West Chester, Penn.

Among the exhibits in the mining department at the Midwinter Fair, to be held in San Francisco, will be Senator Perkins's old cabin at Thompson's Fiat, where he lived in the old days, Senator Flat, where he have in the old days, Scially Fair's will be another, and John W. Mackay's a third. These are not copies, but the veritable structures occupied by these now prominent men, which have been taken apart, brought to San Francisco and will be put together again at the Fair. A recent visitor to Washington has been Senor

Don Paul Groussac, of Buenos Ayres. president of the National Library of that city and Commissioner of Education for the Argentin go into effect March 1, when no one could have public. He is also connected with "La Nacion," one of the most important papers of the Republic Senor Groussac is studying this country, and will travel extensively here before returning. He ar-rived via San Francisco, and has visited the prin-cipal Western cities, including Chicago, where he saw the World's Fair.

Colonel Alton R. Easton, who died in St. Louis on Monday at the age of eighty-seven, had two towns named after him-Easton, Me., and Alton, III. He won a national reputation through his bravery in the Mexican and Black Hawk wars. Colonel Easton was said to be the first white child born in the Louislana territory after its annexation to the United States, his father being Judge Rufus Easton.

A COMFORTING THOUGHT FOR DEMOCRATS.

It ought to reassure the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to know that in case of any parliamentary tangle they can always count upon the active sympathy of the Hon. Tom Reed. ONE CLAUSE THAT WILL BE APPROVED.

From The Newark Advertiser. One feature of the Tariff bill will be received with pleasure, and that is the clause admitting works of art free. Let us have all the art we can get, the best of it wherever possible, and under such conditions as will elevate the taste and promote the culture of our people.

THE OBJECT OF RESEARCH IN HAWAIL From The Washington Star. It is the juice in the sugar cane rather than the proverbial milk in the cocoanut that is the object of research in Hawaii.

THERE WILL BE OPPOSITION ENOUGH. From The Providence Journal.

The Republicans in the Senate intimate that they will not fillbuster against the Wilson bill. Perhaps they shrewdy think that there are enough Democratic Senators dissatisfied with that measure to

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

night in Sherry's ballroom for her daughter, Mis Elvine Neeser, who made her début in society las Saturday. With the exception of a few m people, the guests were of the young dancing set It was after il o'clock when Alexander M. Hadden dancing with Miss Neeser, began the cotillon, ir which there were about ninety couples, It was lively and pretty dance, and continued without break until 1 o'clock, when supper was served a small tables in the lower ballroom. The favor were very pretty. For the girls there were tam bourines painted with field flowers and trimmed with ribbons, and fancy ribbon sashes with bells painted the date of the dance and white enamelle riding whips with gilded tops. Among the dancer were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, jr., Mr. and Mrs John A. Hadden, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gallatin Miss Jean Gailatin, Miss Helen De Peyster, Miss Massie Strong, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Adele Sloane, Miss Louise Webb, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, Miss Julia Clarkson, Miss Elizabeth Livingston Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, the Misses Hall, Miss Madeleine Dinsmore, Miss Brewster, the Misses Barry, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Miss Ethel Phelps Miss Beatrix Bend, Miss Bessie Ward, Miss Kittle Beekman, Miss Ehile Clews, Miss Mary Jay, Miss Alice Post, Herbert Barry, Charles Leland, Schuyler Schieffelin, George P. Cammann, Julian Davies, Joseph Hunt, Walnwright Parish, Russell Landale, John T. Walnwright, Augustine Smith, C. K. Mor-rison, Pierre Jay, Langdon Schroeder and Charles Ogden, Jr.

jr. William T. Meredith, of No. 11 West h-st., gave a reception yesterday afternoon Mrs. William T. Meredith, of No. 11 West Twelfth-st., gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Katharine Morris Meredith, who was assisted in receiving by her inother, in green silk and white lace, and Miss Marr Jay, Miss Beatrix Henderson and Miss Beckman, The débutante wore a pretty dress of white silk and chiffon.

and chiffon.

Mrs. David Stewart gave her second reception
with music yesterday afternoon at her house, No.
322 Fifth-ave. There was music by Victor Herbert,
the 'cello player, and Miss Johnstone, the English
violinist, and several songs by Mrs. Theodore Toeds

violinist, and several songs by Mrs. Theodore Toeds and Mrs. Morris.

Coming-out receptions will be given to-day by Mrs. A. W. Stein, No. 30 West Fifteenth-st.; Mrs. Anson W. Hard, of No. 49 Park-ave., who will introduce her daughter, Miss Salile Hard, and her nieces. Miss Isabelle Brown and Miss Julia Soutter; Mrs. Louis V. Bell, of No. 251 Lexington-ave.; Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, of No. 42 West Fifty-seventh-st., and Mrs. J. Alfred Davenport, of No. 9 Gramercy Park.

Miss Emma C. Thursby, assisted by her sister, received their friends at their apartments, Hotel Meurice, Fifth-ave. and Forty-second-st., yesterday between 4 and 7 o'clock. Many of Miss Thursby's musical friends contributed to the pleasure of all present. Miss Thursby, Miss Barnabee, Mr. Schleninger, the composer, and Mr. Campbell, the tenor, sans. Mr. Colby, the planist, and Miss Amy Fay contributed piano solos. Among the many guests were Mrs. Frederick Butterfield. Mrs. Para Stevens, Mrs. Trautmann, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Pruyn, Mrs. Henry W. Cannon Mrs. E. H. Chaoln, Miss Corbin, Mrs. R. F. Been man and Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp.

CENSURE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR DO NOT RELIST THE REFUSAL TO PARDON CERTAIN

Chicago, Dec. 15 .- The first business of the American Federation of Labor this morning was the adoption of a report rather uncomplimentary to President Cleveland and Attorncy-General Olney be cause of their failure to consider the appeal of the organization in behalf of B. W. Clark and George Miller, known as the Jefferson Borden mutineers The report instructed the incoming executive to con tinue his efforts for the pardon of the two men and went on to say:

and went on to say:

The obstinacy of an Executive in this instance
that has made a somewhat liberal use of the pardoning power in other cases surpasses our comprehension, and challenges us to redoubled effort to secure a pardon for these men, who seem to be viotims of the law of vindictiveness.

When the convention had reassembled it was

with the understanding that the election of ficers would be made a special order. The opposition to President Gompers had determined to tion to President Gompers had determined to enact this portion of the business in executive session, and consequently the galleries were closed to the public. This was not to the liking of Delegate Thomas Morgan, of Chicago, who demanded that the galleries be opened or the reason why stated. Thereupon the opnoments of Mr. Gompers quickly changed their plans, and the public was admitted. The convention then settled down to the consideration of a special report of the committee indorsing the proposition that Congress be called upon to immediately authorize the issue of paper money to a total of \$500,000,000, that the same be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War for the improvement of the roads of the country, and that this work be begun as early in January next as possible. Several animated speeches in support of the proposal were made.

ARCHITECTURE AND STATUARY Yesterday a "press view" was held of the exhibit-

ions organized by the Architectural League and the Sculpture Society at the building of the Ameridrop the plural number and regard the display as one exhibition, for no sharp line has been drawn be-tween the objects gathered by the two societies. The hanging committee has followed its usual course, and has arranged the galleries with a view to decorative effect. The sculpture is scattered to decorative effect. The sculpture is scattered among the drawings, decorations and fragments of industrial art which have been contributed in response to the Architectural Lengue's catholic invisation. The large south gallery has been hung with cartoons for stained galesy has been hung with cartoons for stained galess and mosaic, with examples of executed decoration, with designs and pictures in color and black-and-white, and contains a number of specimens of plastic art. The model of one of the Astor memorial doors made for Trinity by Mr. J. M. Rhind is given the centre at the west end of the room. In the three small rooms intervening between the north and south galleries there are miscellarious exhibits. Here are shown tapestries, silks, book covers, wrought iron, hardware, gas fixtures, sculpture, drawings and furniture.

lapestries, silks, book covers, wrought from hardware, gas fixtures, sculpture, drawings and furniture.

In the north saliery most of the architectural designs are exhibited, and there are architectural models as well. A great deal of sculpture is assembled here, including a huge pediment by Mr. Carl Bitter. The room is given a festive air by three great red banners suscended from the celling, inscribed respectively, "Architecture," "Painting" and "Sculpture, and rendered gorgeous by wreaths of gold. Any coherent impression of the exhibition as it stood yesterday was out of the question. It had not then been rescued from the confusion incident to the placing of the works of art, and no catalogue was in readiness. Enough was comprehensible, however, for the collection to be described in a favorable generalization. Next week it will have been reduced to order, and a systematic examination of its contents will be possible. A reception is held in the galleries to-night, and on Monday the general public will be admitted.

A PERFORMANCE FOR ST. JOHN'S GUILD. There have been several rehearsals recently of

'Ivanhoe Up to Date," which is to be given next week in the Broadway Theatre in aid of the St. John's Guild. "Ivanhoe Up to Date" is a musical burlesque written especially for the occasion, and the fact that it is to be given by "The Strollers," formerly known as the Columbia College Dramatic Club, will no doubt make it popular. The Columbia College men will turn out in force and the college alumni are expected to give the production warm support.

support.
The patronesses include Mrs. August Belmont,
Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs.
Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs.
Adrian Iselin, ir.; Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs.
W. Seward Webb and many others.

MANY WANT TO ATTEND THE SUPPER.

There has been an extraordinary demand for seats at the supper for Henry Irving at the Lotos Cuub to-night. The notices were sent out last Saturday, and on Sunday every seat had been taken. Eighty applications were received in a single mail. The seating capacity of the dining-rooms was enlarged, but there are still many members who can find no places, although anxious to be present. If members were allowed to invite guests a dining-room seating 500 persons would be filled. Supper will be served at 10:30 o'clock. Previous to that time there will be a concert.

WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE MUSICAL UNION. The resignation of Walter Damrosch from the the annual meeting of the union is interpreted by professional musicians in this city as a challenge and one which they are likely to accept. They ex-

and one which they are likely to accept. They expect a long and bitter fight, and are awaiting the result of the conference between Mr. Damrosch and the Advisory Board of the Symphony Orchestra, to be held to-day.

The immediate cause of the strained relation between the conductor and the musical union is Anton Hegner, the 'cello player, whom Mr. Damrosch imported for his orchestra. Hegner is not a member of the union, and as it was to protect themselves from the encroachments of allen talent, the musical union was organized, the feeling is consequently bitter against him. The union wants him discharged from the orchestra and Mr. Damrosch does not propose to be dictated to. Here is the bone of contention. There is to be a concert by the orchestra to-morrow afternoon at Carnegie Music Hail, and if the Advisory Board permits Anton Hegner to perform trouble will probably follow. It is thought that this is a method employed by the Musical Mutual Protective Union to force Mr. Damrosch to reveal his position in the dispute and to disclose his hand.

A LUNCHEON GIVEN TO NAT GOODWIN.

Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).-Nat Goodwin, the New National Theatre here, was the honor to-day at a luncheon given by Senator Gorman in the room of the Senate Committee on Rulea. The other guests were Senators Blackburn, Vest, Manderson, Murpby, Morgan, Allison, Gray, Ransom, White, of Louisiana; Walthall and Cockrell, Representative Heard and John F. Chamberlain.